[Num. CXXIX.] THE [January 10, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1789. [Vol. III.

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Juſt Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS. HARDWARE, and CUTLERY

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletS
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons
Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
Jeans and fuſtians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velveretS of different kinds.
Buff ſattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 Iriſh linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Humhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Bobbin
Pipes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childrens do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſt. coat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtraps complete
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſizes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and bridles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

LETTER from a young Gentleman to his Siſter, on her removing from the Country to live in the City.

THE tender anxiety, with which an affectionate brother muſt naturally be affected by every thing that concerns, however remotely, the preſent or future felicity of an amiable ſiſter, alone induces me at this time to intrude upon your hours of gaiety and chearfullneſs, and will, I flatter myſelf, at leaſt ſecure me a favorable reception. I confeſs, my dear girl, I am but ill qualified for the taſk I have undertaken; but when I conſider the change in your ſituation, and that upon the conduct which you may now adopt, and the ſentiments you may now imbibe, your future character, conſequence, and peace of mind in a great meaſure may depend; my regard for your intereſt overcomes every other conſideration, and prevails upon me to throw together the following ſcattered thoughts, which may poſſibly be of ſome ſervice to you in life,

My youth, and natural indulgence for your ſex, will ſecure you from the rigid auſterity of age, while the little experience I have had in the world, the obſervations upon mankind I have had an opportunity of making, and a certain turn of thought, which I would hope is not peculiar to myſelf, will prevent my adopting the maxims of the votaries of folly and diſſipation, beyond what reaſon and virtue will juſtify.

You are now, my dear girl, arrived at a time of life, when the paſſions begin to unfold themſelves, and the heart expands and diſcloſes all its tender ſenſibilities: educated in the boſom of rural retirement, far from the liberties of the town, your mind is unſullied as the cryſtal ſtream; your ſoul the image of ſpotleſs purity; and your heart the ſeat of every virtuous, every delicate ſentiment, void of art, and free from affectation; that ſweet timidity, the charming delicacy, that enchanting baſhfulneſs, that artleſs, bluſhing modeſty, which ſhrink from the moſt diſtant approach of every thing rude and indecent, and which form the brighteſt ornaments of your ſex, ſhine in their fulleſt luſtre throughout every part of your conduct. Such, my lovely girl, you appear to the friendly but impartial eye of your brother: but will my charming ſiſter always deſerve this character? Young as you are, and poſſeſſed of ſo gentle a diſpoſition, will you have reſolution ſufficient to aſſociate with thoſe who are called the polite and well bred, the gay and faſhionable ladies of the preſent day, without aſſuming their manners, and adopting their free and forward airs? without, like them admitting the gentlemen among your acquaintance, to liberties, to familiarities, which, if they are not criminal, are at leaſt inconſiſtent with that modeſty, and chaſtity of manners, which conſtitute the firſt female charm, the want of which the moſt brilliant accompliſhments cannot compenſate? Liberties, which will leſſen the dignity of your character, and debaſe you in the eyes of thoſe who are permitted to take them. Will not theſe indelicacies, which too many, who are called gentlemen, are accuſtomed to uſe in company of ladies, become familiar from their frequency, and leſs offenſive by repetition, until what at firſt might ſhock and diſguſt, may at length appear even agreeable; and expreſſions for which a man ought to be kicked out of company, be perhaps heard with a ſmile? Should this alteration ever take place in my now amiable and bluſhing ſiſter, ſhould ſhe ſink into the common herd of what are called the polite, the faſhionable, and even virtuous females, what diſtreſs will it give a heart which throbs with anxious ſolicitude for your felicity! How ſhall I pity your weakneſs, and mourn over the ruins of your former ſelf.

But ſhould you, my lovely girl, by an intercourſe with the world, acquire juſt that eaſe and preſence of mind, which is neceſſary for your own ſatisfaction, and to prevent your being embarraſſed, [which is all you ſtand need of, if you ſtand in need of any thing] without loſing any thing of your preſent ſenſibility and delicacy---ſhould you, while you feel yourſelf free and unconſtrained in company, at the ſame time be able to maintain that modeſt reſerve in the whole of your conduct, which, unſtained by haughtineſs or pride, flows ſpontaneouſly from a native dignity of mind, and purity of heart---you will then have arrived as near to the perfection of the female character, as this ſtate will permit, and will be the delight and admiration of our ſex.

If thoſe faſhionable ladies, who obtrude themſelves on us on every occaſion---who admit every freedom which we pleaſe to take---who in public companies ſuffer themſelves to be claſped in our arms ſeated on our knees, kiſſed, preſſed and toyed with in the moſt familiar manner, with whom our hands ſcarce need reſtraint; if they did but know how much they ſuffer in our opinion by ſuch conduct, how cheap they render themſelves, how they leſſen our eſteem, and how much we prefer your amiable diffidence, your bluſhing timidity, they would endeavour to be like you, if not from principle, at leaſt from pride, and the deſire of making conqueſts. Believe me, my dear ſiſter, I am well acquainted with the ſentiments of our ſex, and can aſſure you, however deſirous they may be, that their companions of an hour, or of a day, ſhould indulge them in every poſſible freedom, they wiſh to find very different manners in thoſe whom they would chooſe for the companions of their lives. Beſides, my dear girl, if once you ſuffer the rules of decency to be broken in upon by one, there is no drawing the line, nor will you find it eaſy to prevent every perſon, who paſſes for a gentleman, to treat you in the ſame manner; and be aſſured there are many who are called gentlemen, who have nothing but the name.

How mortifying ought it to be to an amiable girl, to be hugged and ſlavered over by an impudent brute becauſe he happens to be well dreſſed and has money in his pocket, who is honored by even his deſert by being admitted into her company? indeed, to acknowledge the truth, among the moſt of us, if a young lady will admit every liberty, is not abſolutely inconſiſtent with modeſty, it will be extremely difficult to prevent our [illegible]

and at times such as to be painful to any girl not lost to every sentiment of propriety.

Do you ask me how you shall prevent these liberties being taken with you? I answer, by shunning as much as possible, those large and mixed companies, where there are no persons present, whose age, or the gravity of whose character, may in some measure lay a restraint upon the rest; and by uniformly and regularly checking every thing of that nature in its first attempt. That young lady, who, when a gentleman is sitting by her, will remove the hand that is pressing her knee, or otherwise improperly employed, and does it in such a manner as to shew her disapprobation -- or when a gentleman rudely attempts to clasp her in his arms, and ravish a kiss from her lovely lips, will with spirit put him from her, and assure him she does not approve such freedoms, will soon prevent their repetition. And do not, my dear girl, fear to give offence by such conduct. If he is a man of sense, he will approve it, he will admire you for it; if he is a fool, his displeasure is not worth your notice

But indecent conduct is not all that a young lady has to guard against. Those who are most rude and indelicate in their actions, are commonly equally licentious in their conversation. All the wit that many of our young gentlemen possess, consists in saying things that wound every delicate bosom, and crimson the cheek of modesty; that execrable kind of wit that consists in the use of double entendres, or expressions which, though not absolutely shocking in themselves, naturally convey loose and immodest ideas, which in general are so plain and intelligible, that it would be an insult to a young lady's understanding to suppose her ignorant of their meaning; and admitting her not to be ignorant, the most infamous rudeness and brutality to utter in her presence. Persons, who are no better acquainted with that respect and delicacy which ought to be observed in company of every lady, and much more of one of your youth, beauty and merit, ought to be avoided as you would avoid the pestilence: this can only effect your health, your life; that affects the reputation, and is a canker worm which preys upon and blasts the fairest, loveliest flower of virgin modesty. And can it be possible that there are polite and fashionable young ladies, whose faces are ever ready, on such occasions, to wear the smile of approbation, while the archness of their looks gives sufficient notice that they perfectly comprehend the full extent of the meaning? yet, my dear girl, doubt not but there was a time, when they too, would have blushed at the first approaches of indelicacy; such is the terrible devastation made in the female breast, by habit, custom, and that vanity, and rage for admiration, even the admiration of fools and brutes, which frequently at first prevent a young lady from shewing her disapprobation of improper conduct, for fear of losing one from the wretched train of her admirers. And after having suffered the first breach of decency to pass unnoticed, it serves as a precedent to encourage a second, and makes it more difficult for her then to assume that propriety of conduct she ought at first to have adopted, and look out of countenance every thing rude and indelicate; until at length by its frequency, it becomes familiar, and all her chaste sensibility being lost, it is no longer offensive to her polluted ear. Behold, my lovely dear, the blessed effects, too frequently, of a town education: and the expence at which those phantoms which are called politeness and good breeding, are often purchased! but are there no exceptions to this censure? yes, my dear girl, I acknowledge with pleasure that there are some bright examples, who to all that real ease and elegance which the town would claim, though not very justly, as peculiar to itself, unite all the delicate reserve, blushing modesty, and sensibility of the country: in the number of these, you, my amiable sister, I am confident will deserve a distinguished place.

All I ask of heaven for you is, that you may never divest yourself of your present manners, but preserve them pure and untainted; then will you ever be admired, beloved, and esteemed. These are sentiments which few, my dear, will be honest enough to declare to you. Your own sex, conscious of the ascendency over our hearts, which the innocence and purity of your manners must give you, will be solicitous to laugh you out of them, as being awkward and unfashionable; the effects of a country education; and will endeavour to degrade you to a level with themselves. And the most of our sex, having nothing more in view, by their general intercourse with the ladies, than mere momentary pleasures, unmeaning gallantry or the gratification of their vanity, and self-importance, care nothing about them, beyond the present hour, and are well pleased to take every liberty with which they can be indulged, as they are thereby freed from the restraint they must otherwise observe, and are furnished with a subject to boast of among their associates. And here, my dearest girl, I cannot dismiss this subject without giving you one caution. Oh! never let it give that little breast one moment's pain to see a greater cloud of triflers buzzing round one of those pert forward things! May female vanity never excite in that gentle bosom one transient wish to obtain their followers, by imitating their conduct! would my dear girl wish to have her lovely person all disfigured with sores, that she might be honored with the attendance of a swarm of flies? Why, then, would you wish that your mind should be sullied, and your manners deformed, to draw you a swarm of insects still more insignificant and contemptible?

But now let me proceed to a subject more agreeable and pleasing. Nature, my dear girl, has been indulgent to you in her gifts, and has lavished upon you external beauty, with a bounteous hand: she has formed you with a person truly lovely. You are pretty, this will be told you by every dangler that may hang about you. But will they all be as honest as your brother, who, while he with pleasure acknowledges the justice of their praise, would wish you to act as though you alone were ignorant of your charms, and would be distressed to see you become proud and vain, and assume a thousand ridiculous and affected airs, which to every person of sentiment, are infinitely more disgusting, than all the ravages of the small pox? Though you are beautiful think not your beauty alone sufficient to constitute your merit. Be, my dear girl, as assiduous to cultivate your understanding, to improve your mind, to acquire every truly female and elegant accomplishment, as you would be, if you had not one single recommendation to our favor besides. Beauty of person may catch us at first; but the beauties of the mind can alone secure any conquest worth making. Sickness and disease may, in a moment, strip you of the bloom of the rose, and tarnish the whiteness of the lilly! At least those charms must wither and decay, when the winter of life approaches: the beauties of the mind will survive all the ruins of sickness and age, and endear beyond the grave. Beauty of person soon becomes familiar, and palls in possession: but virtue and sense will ever improve, and be ever still higher prized as they are better known. I have now only to claim your indulgence for a moment upon the article of dress, although it is a subject scarcely of sufficient importance to take up much time and consideration. Neatness and elegance is what you ought principally to have in view; every thing beyond that, must be left in a great measure to your own taste, and the fashions of the day, which, as long as they are inconsistent with decency, ought in some measure to be regarded, but in such a manner that you may not appear whimsically in, or singularly out of them; and that your imitating them may seem rather a sacrifice made to the opinion of others, than to proceed from any fondness, or approbation of them of your own. There is a degree of ill nature in that satire and ridicule on female fashions and dress, many are so fond to adopt, which I acknowledge I could never approve. 'Tis true, if a girl devotes that time which ought to be employed in more important concerns, to the care of her person; if she places her supreme merit in her clothes and ornaments; if she assumes to herself consequence and state, and looks down superciliously on such as do not equal her in those respects; she then becomes the just object of our ridicule and contempt, be her dress what it will.

But from this folly, I am confident, my lovely girl is secure: she will always have too just an opinion of her own merit, to think it depends on those external appendages which she puts on and off every day at pleasure: she will always be sensible that she adds graces to her dress, instead of borrowing them from it: nor will she ever forget that "that true loveliness needs not the aid of foreign ornament, but is, when unadorned, adorned the most; and if she imitates the reigning modes, it will be rather an act of condescension, and to avoid the imputation of singularity.

But while I would have you give into such fashions as are innocent and consistent with decency, I would conjure you, my dear girl, by all that solicitude I feel for your happiness, to spurn at every thing that is the contrary. Let who will imitate them, may you be nobly singular. When I see a young lady displaying to every licentious eye, her snow white bosom and panting breasts, with stays cut down before, the better to expose them to view, unveiled even by a thin shade of gauze; or when, to shew a fine ankle, the petticoat is shortened, until half the leg is exposed to our sight; I blush for her indelicacy, and am astonished at her folly.

Let me draw, my dear sister, the portrait I would have you to resemble. I would wish you possessed of that undefiled and benevolent religion, which descends from heaven, and refines and purifies the human heart, free from the rage of bigotry, [illegible] of superstition, and the extravagancies of [illegible]asm. I would wish you to be unaffectedly [illegible], without prudery; affable and frank, without ever forgetting that delicate reserve, absolutely [illegible] to support the dignity of your character, [illegible] rudeness and licentiousness from your [illegible] well acquainted with books, without a pedantic display of your knowledge; sensible, without aiming at the character of a wit; possessed of every grace and beauty of person, yet in no one action appearing conscious of your superiority; adorned with every acquired accomplishment, without valuing yourself upon them, and all these, blended and intermingled with that softness, that gentleness, and that [illegible]derness peculiar to your sex. A few finishing [illegible] all you want to render you the perfect likeness of this so beautiful a picture. It is in your power to obtain them.

I have now, my dear girl, very imperfectly executed what I had in view, when I took up my pen. Receive it as the strongest proof of my esteem, of my friendship for you. I have thrown these thoughts upon paper, that you may have them remaining by you, and would willingly hope that sometimes, in the hour of leisure and retirement, you may think them worth a second reading. I have omitted a thousand things I wished to have said: but have already made this letter too long: to supply this deficiency I have put into your hands Mrs. Chapone's letter to her niece, and Fordyce's sermons for young ladies; they are books which ought to be engraven in letters of gold, and can never be too often read by your sex.†

C. F.

† This excellent letter is extracted from the United States Magazine published anno. 1779, in Philadelphia, by Mr. Francis Bailey. It contains no characteristics to ascertain whether or not it is of American origin.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA August 27.

GENERAL Papilla, who commanded at the unfortunate affair of Schuppaneck, being 71 years of age, retires on a pension of 2000 florins per ann. General Wartensleben, though afflicted with a diarrhœa, continues in the service The army is strongly reinforced, and is thought to be in a condition to protect Mehadia.

The garrison of Choczim, by undermining some of the besiegers batteries, have considerably damaged them, who were before at a loss for the necessary stores of artillery.

General Soleny, posted with 4000 men at Strajuneste, near Choczim, has been obliged to retire before a body of Turks and Tartars. General Romanzow preserves the same situation covering the siege of Oczakow. The spies and reconnoitreing parties belong to the army of prince Potemkin, proceeding as far as the Dniester, have all agreed that no Turkish army was to be traced or heard of in that quarter; and of course, that Oczakow has not now the smallest chance of relief. Whenever this place falls, the grand vizier will find himself between the two fires of the Austrians and the Russians.

Sept. 1. Constantinople, the ministry and all, were thrown into the utmost consternation on the 17th July, by the sudden and dangerous illness of the grand seignior. The failure of the capudan pacha's expedition to the black sea is thought to have affected this monarch in so violent a manner. His death would possibly have changed the present system of politics, as well as the ministry; but at present no change is expected, for the sultan is in a state of emendation, and is likely to recover.

There has been much severe skirmishing between the Turks and all the Imperial armies; but as yet nothing decisive. Belgrade, Oczakow, and Choczim, still hold out, harrassing the assailants with incessant sallies.

LONDON, September [illegible]

It was whispered at court last levee day, that his royal highness the duke of York is to have a [illegible]pal command, should the troops of this [illegible] called into action at this time.

Considering the close alliance entered into [illegible] the court of Great Britain and that of [illegible] must be a very shallow politician indeed, [illegible] imagine the king of Prussia would propose [illegible] ciation with Denmark, for the purpose [illegible] dating the present disputes between Russ[illegible] den, unless Great-Britain should likewise [illegible] honor of being a mediator. And though

...ver to accommodation have been proposed to the Danish government from any quarter, the present vigorous measures, openly carrying forward by the princes...d, plainly demonstrate, that they have ...ing applied at Copenhagen.

It is no ...ess true, perhaps, than extraordinary, that the emperor of Germany demanded of France the assistance stipulated by treaty previous to the departure of the Imperial army. The rumour had on the ...ath gained credit in the camp near St. Omer; and it was then and on the 19th confidently affirmed, that ...ithin the major part of the troops encamped there, nine regiments, that is, nine thousand men from the camp in Alsace, were to march to the Austrian Netherlands; and so particular were the accounts, that it was said that the Conde regiment, among others, was to be at Antwerp, and the Irish brigades, (Dillon's and Berwick's) at Brussels. The encampment at St. Omer will begin to break up on the 27th. A very short time will therefore elucidate this matter; but we think it probable, that such assistance from France, will virtually prove a deviation from that neutrality, which that court has professed, and that consequently the courts of London, Berlin, and the Hague will not suffer the approach of the French army to the very frontiers of Holland. Besides it is not probable that the emperor will trust the French with the Austrian Netherlands, unless for some equivalent he intends giving them up to France! But objections might be made to this by the powers in alliance with Holland.

A person of distinguished rank in this country, has since the last levee day, offered to bet 5000 guineas, that the moment the prince royal of Denmark puts in practice his present determination of sending a very considerable body of troops in Finland, to attack the king of Sweden, that the flame of war will spread with inexpressible rapidity throughout Europe. Sweden beware of Denmark! Denmark and Austria beware of Prussia! England look to the independence of the Baltic! And Holland beware of French encampments, backed by a Spanish treasury.

By a private letter received by yesterday's Flanders mail, from Madrid; it appears, that the warlike preparations now going forward in Spain, are of an extent hitherto unparalled in this country, except in time of actual hostilities; this circumstance gives rise to various contradictory rumours, which time alone can elucidate.

American News.

WINCHESTER. (Virginia) November 19

Extract of a letter from a member of assembly at Richmond, to his correspondent in this town, dated November 8, 1788.

"I have not time to write long letters, and shall therefore observe in general terms, that you may expect every evil from this assembly that antifederalism can produce: the following facts among others, induce this belief: when members of Congress were chosen, there were thirty-nine votes against Mr. Madison's holding his seat for the remnant of time which that body is to exist; and this day, on the ballot for federal senators, the number stood:

For R. H. Lee,	98.
William Grayson,	86.
James Maddison	77.
Votes for persons not nominated,	63.

"Those who know the abilities of Mr. Maddison, who know that his whole life has been devoted to the service of the public, and that he has so conducted himself as to avoid every cause of offence in his public speeches and private conversations to any man or description of men; that envy itself, or the jaundice eye of faction have never imputed to him interested or corrupt motives; might be at a loss to account for such marks of neglect or disapprobation: but, sir, the conduct of Mr Henry, on the day of Mr. Maddison's nomination, fully explains the mystery; in a well informed speech, he made a pointed attack against him in the house, calling for the grounds of his opposition, Mr. Maddison's attachment to the federal government. I felt much for Mr. Maddison, but more for my country, for I considered this as the trumpet of discord: a demon which I fear will destroy that domestic peace and happiness which unanimity of sentiment has hitherto secured to us, as will during the late arduous conflict, as finding happy conclusion. Hereafter, when a gentleman is nominated to a public office, it is not his virtue, his abilities, or his patriotism we are to regard, but whether he is a federalist or anti federalist; a distinction which might well take place while the new government was under consideration, but which ought to cease as soon as it was agreed to. In a free state there can be no government if the voice of the majority is not submitted to; it is as essential to the existence of liberty, that ninety nine should obey an hundred as that one should submit to ninety-nine. the only difference is, that where the majority is small, a door of hope is left open to ambitious men, that by fomenting the discontents of the people, they may gain the ascendency, subvert the government, or aggrandize themselves. You will understand, that I do not mean to disparage the gentlemen who were on this occasion preferred: the ground on which the preference was given is what I disapprove. The most important business now before the assembly, is a bill for dividing the state into districts, for choosing electors of a president: this has pulled the house of delegates, and each district is composed of two senatorial districts; this mode, although unequal and unjust, was adopted on account of the shortness of time for promulgating the law, and accomplishing the business. A bill for dividing the state into districts for the purpose of electing delegates to Congress - this is referred to a committee of the whole, and will undergo great investigation. A bill to disable certain officers of the state government from holding offices under the general government; this is also before the committee of the whole house.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) October 25.

We hear by way of general Joseph Martin, lately from the western waters, that about the 20th inst. John Sevier, late governor of Frankland, with a party of his adherents, rode up to a store in that country, purchased and drank rum till they were very much intoxicated. The merchant making the discovery, very prudently told them they should have no more. This conduct exasperated Sevier; he immediately drew his pistol, and advanced towards the merchant, who by this time had prepared himself for the attack. An unfortunate by-stander, who dreaded the consequences of the rencounter, stepped in between them, and was shot through the body by Sevier. He, Sevier, rode off with great precipitation, but was in a few hours pursued and overtaken by colonel Tipton, who confined him in Burke goal, North-Carolina, where he now is in irons.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, December 16.

Reasons why the powers of Europe do not destroy Algiers and other piratical states on the coast of Barbary. That the Christian powers should suffer the marine to be insulted by those barbarians, who take the ships of all nations with whom they are at peace, we cannot account for it otherwise than by supposing, first, that a breach with them might provoke the Porte, or Grand Signior, who is their lord paramount; secondly, that no Christian power would be fond of seeing Algiers and the rest of that valuable coast in possession of another; and thirdly, that nothing could be got by a bombardment of any of the towns, as the inhabitants would instantly carry their effects into the deserts and mountains, so that the benefit resulting from the conquest must be expensive, tedious and precarious.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.

The legislature of North Carolina (which met at Fayetteville on the 3d of last month) have elected his excellency Samuel Johnston, esq. governor of that state for the year ensuing.

The Wilmington [N. C.] Centinel, of the 5th ult. mentions, "That the propriety of calling a new convention, it was said, would be among the earliest deliberations of the legislature of North-Carolina." The same paper advises, that "petitions were in circulation in Salisbury and Morgan districts, to be presented to the assembly, for calling a new convention, which were signed by all ranks of people with the greatest avidity."

Under the Paris head, in a late European publication, we find the following article: August 7. "We hear from Rome, that they had a lustrum, or numbering of the people there, upon the 24th of June, when it appeared there were in that ancient city, 155,184 inhabitants, of whom were 36,845 housekeepers: in this number were 3,847 monks, 2,827 secular priests, 1,910 nuns, 1,065 students, 1,470 poor in alms houses, 7 negroes, and 62 persons not Romans. The number born from June 24. 1786 to June 1788, were 5428, and the burials 7181."

Some time ago, a Mr. Wyatt of London, received a letter by the penny post, in which was inclosed a ten pound bank note. In the letter was wrote—Sir about four years ago I was in great distress, and robbed you on Hounslow Heath of seven guineas, the only robbery I ever committed. I have just had a plentiful fortune left me, and have sent you the inclosed, which will pay you the principal and interest. Signed S T.

Pittsburgh, January 10.

The following are the number of votes from all the counties of this state (except Fayette) for each of the candidates named, for representatives in the federal government.

Paul A. Muhlenberg,	1699
Henry Wynkoop,	1498
Thomas Hartley,	1480
George Clymer,	1457
Thomas Fitzsimons	1456
Thomas Scott,	1406
Peter Muhlenberg	1215
Daniel Heister	1178
John Allison	1074
Stephen Chambers	1068
William Findley	1057
William Irvine	1022
Charles Pettit	1014
William Montgomery	1000
Blair M'Clenachan	1000
Robert Whitehill	1000

The honorable Charles Carroll, and John Henry, esquires, are elected to represent the state of Maryland, in the senate of the United States.

The legislature of New-Jersey, have appointed William Paterson and Jonathan Elmer, esquires, to represent that state in the senate of the United States.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Andrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half cash down, and the remainder by instalments. For particulars apply by letter, post paid, to WILLIAM WHITESIDE, at the Tea Warehouse, Philadelphia.

Bedford County, December 23, 1788.

BY virtue of sundry precepts issued by George Sluffer, Robert Smith, and Rowland Evans, Trustees of the General Loan Office of the State of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue on the premises at ten of the clock on each day herein directed, the following tracts of land with all and singular the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, viz.

A certain tract of land situate in Providence Valley township and county of Bedford, called Mill Seat, on both sides Blue Lick creek, containing 219 acres. Taken in execution as the estate of Abraham Coble, and to be sold on the 13th day of February next.

One other tract of land situate in Southern Valley township and county aforesaid, called Bald acre, on the south fork of Buffalo creek. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Glafoss, and to be sold on the 14th day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Friends Cove in Colerain township, county aforesaid, called Sally's Fancy, containing 36 acres. Taken in execution as the estate of Abraham Miley, and to be sold on the 11th day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Bethel township, county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Moses Reed and Adam Smith, containing 103 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Moses Reed, and to be sold on the 9th day of February.

One other tract of land situate on Rogers run in Bethel township, county aforesaid, called Clover Farm, containing 173 acres. Taken in execution as the estate of John Ruth, and to be sold on the 9th day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Bethel township, county aforesaid, called Shafts Adven ure, containing 103 acres and 130 perches. Taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Boorman, and to be sold on the 7th day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Colerain township, county aforesaid, called Bell's Farm, on the head waters of Little creek, containing 400 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Bell, and to be sold on the 6th day of February.

One other tract of land situate in Bethel township, county aforesaid, called Dick Fork containing 184 acres. Taken in execution as the estate of Lyon Jenkins, and to be sold on the 4th day of February, by me

ARTHUR M'CAUGHEY, Sheriff.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1st, 1788.

WAS committed to Greensburgh jail in December last, a Negro Man, about 45 years of age, tall and slim made, has lost some of his fore teeth; he has been advertised several times, but no owner has appeared. This is to give notice, that unless his master comes and pays the fees, he will be sold on the second Thursday in January next.

WILLIAM PERRY, Sher. 2.

Greensburgh, Dec. 8, 1788.

THE subscriber having removed from his old boat yard on the Monongahela to the ferry house known by the name of Ross's Ferry, opposite the town of Pittsburgh, where he purposes ferrying man & horse &c. and to keep a house of entertainment on the most reasonable terms. Those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their commands.

He also intends carrying on the Boat Building business as formerly, those who wish to be furnished either with flat or keel bottom boats, may be supplied on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as any in the western country, by the publics most humble servant.

ALEXANDER CRAIG.

November 3d, 1788.

BY virtue of sundry precepts of sale, under the hands and seal of the trustees of the loan office of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, respectively, on Tuesday the 13th of January next, the following lands, viz

Two hundred and twenty five acres of land, called Refuge, situate in Pitt township, on the waters of Puckety and Turtle creek, including Christ. Rudebuck's improvement, adjoining land of Archibald Gordon, and William Jenkins. Mortgaged to the trustees of the loan office, by Joseph Campbell.

Two hundred and sixty-two acres of land, called Easton, situate on the waters of Kiskiminetas, and Black Legs creek, in the county of Westmoreland, adjoining lands of George Armstrong, John Montgomery, esq; and Alexander Stuart.

Two hundred and eighty five and a half acres of land, called Damascus, situate on the north side of the Kiskimenitas, near Black Legs town, in the said county of Westmoreland, adjoining land of Thomas Campbell, Alexander Stuart, and John Montgomery, esq; both of them mortgaged to the trustees of the loan office by Thomas Campbell.

One hundred and eighty three and a quarter acres of land, called Center Farm, situate in Donegal township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Robert Campbell, and William Hamilton, jun. Mortgaged to the trustees of the loan office, by Joseph Campbell.

Three hundred and eighty two and a quarter acres of land, called Fellsbury, situate in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, on the dividing ridge between Monongahela and Youghiogany rivers, adjoining lands of Dorsey Pentecost, John Shoplock, Matthias Beesel, Adam Wickerham, and Jonathan Smith, Mortgaged to the trustees of the loan office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by Benjamin Fell, and to be sold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, Dec. 13, 2788.

ALL persons who are any way indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to settle their accounts. Any kind of country produce or accepted vendues notes will be taken in payment any time before the first of January next, and those who are behind hand at that time, must expect to pay their arrears in cash, as that alone will be taken, and the most coercive methods made use of to recover the same without further notice.

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1788.

WHEREAS Marmaduke Jameson, of Mount Pleasant township, in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Pennsylvania, did on the 8th day of November, 1785, assign and sell to me one hundred and fifty acres of land, adjoining to lands of John Christy on the east, and John Maguire on the west, in the county and state aforesaid In payment whereof I gave him a certain sum of money, and seven notes of hand, payable to the said Marmaduke Jameson or order, all dated the day and year abovementioned, viz.

One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1786.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1787.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1788.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1789.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1790.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1791.
And One for nine pounds ten shillings, payable November 8th, 1792.

And whereas I find the said lands is the just and legal property of brigadier general Harmar, and that the said Marmaduke Jameson hath not, nor never had any legal right thereto; I do by these presents give notice, that I will never pay the above notes nor either of them to the said Jameson or order, or to his heirs or assigns, having never received value for them nor either of them.

THOMAS WINTER.

Greensburgh, Nov. 22, 1788.

RUNAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1st and 15th of September last, four negroes, to wit. Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and speaks slow, has a remarkable way of gritting his jaw teeth when spoke to or examined, and has a scar on his right breast below his collar bone four or five inches long; the flesh considerably higher than the other part, occasioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the same height of Toney, round made and well proportioned, very black, with small eyes, which generally appear red or yellowish, speaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the same height and age, but rather spare made, and not so strait, nor altogether so black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot should be, also several warts or lumps on his nose, slow speech, and deceitful look.

Pleasant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well set large features, has lost all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks brisk and lively and at times very complaisant. She has lately gave suck, as she left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; she took with her sundry cloathes such as country cloth habits, striped in the warp; the others also took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breeches made of negro cotton, osnabrigs shirts &c. such as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforesaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year past, I do not in the least doubt but he, as well as the rest, has procured other clothes, as well as passes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob saw well at the whip saw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each if taken out of the state, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the state to any person that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within six miles of the said ferry, besides reasonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing the said slaves, as I am determined to proceed against them as the law directs.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons who were, and still are, collectors of taxes for Westmoreland county, from the year 1782 to 1788 inclusive, that unless they appear at my office in Greensburgh, and pay off the balances due on their several duplicates, on or before the first of February next, they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

WILLIAM PERRY, Treasurer.

Dec. 20, 1788

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this garrison on the 1st inst John Barnhald, soldier in captain Zeigler's company 1st United States Regt. he is a native of Virginia, about 5 feet 11 inches high, remarkably well made, dark complexion, black eyes, and long black hair, wore at the time he went off his regimentals compleat---he is supposed to have gone to the interior parts of Virginia, where his relations reside. Whoever will take up said deserter and secure him in any jail, or deliver him at any post or garrison of the United States, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

MATTHEW ERNEST, lieut. art. com.

Fort Pitt, Dec. 2, 1788.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

LET all persons indebted to the estates of John & James Perry, of Westmoreland county, or either of them, TAKE NOTICE, that the said John & James Perry, are constituted and appointed attornies in fact to receive and recover all debts and demands not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, on behalf of the said estates.

Hugh H. Brackenridge, esq; attorney at law, in Pittsburgh, is to recover and receive all debts and demands amounting to Twenty Pounds and upwards due to the estates of the said John and James Perry. Those indebted to them, will please make their payments accordingly, before the 1st day of January next, ensuing if they wish to avoid the expence and trouble of a law suit, which will then be brought against them without further notice.

JOHN GARDEN,

One of the assignees under a commission of bankruptcy for the estates of John and James Perry.

Pittsburgh, 25th Nov. 1788.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Crawford's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 10s. per ann.) Advertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.*—ADVERTISEMENTS [illegible] for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one [illegible] Three [illegible]